Fig. 4. *Cidaria albipunctaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 647.
Fig. 5. *Larentia nitidaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 657.
Fig. 6. *Hydrelia distinctaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 80.
Fig. 7. *Larentia grataria*, Leech, ♂, p. 656.
Fig. 8. *Larentia* (?) *intersectaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 667.
Fig. 9. *Photoscotosia fasciaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 672.
Fig. 10. *Cidaria fervidaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 646.
Fig. 11. *Larentia tripunctaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 666.
Fig. 12. *Hydrelia electaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 81.
Fig. 13. *Cidaria postalbaria*, sp. n., ♂. p. 645.
Fig. 14. *Larentia costinotaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 670.
Fig. 15. *Cidaria ochracearia*, sp. n., ♂, p. 643.
Fig. 16. —— *fulgidaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 641.
Fig. 17. —— *subochraria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 647.
Fig. 18. *Hydrelia angularia*, sp. n., ♂, p. 82.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 12, 1897.—Dr. Henry Hicks, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'The Mollusca of the Chalk Rock: Part II.' By Henry Woods, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.

The first part of this paper, dealing with the Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, and Scaphopoda, appeared in the last volume of the Quarterly Journal (vol. lii. p. 68). In the present communication the Author gives an account of the characters, synonymy, and distribution of the Lamellibranchia: 29 species are recognized, 6 being new; the genera represented are:—*Leda*, *Nucula*, *Arca*, *Limopsis*, *Modiola*, *Inoceramus*, *Ostrea*, *Chlamys*, *Lima*, *Spondylus*, *Plicatula*, *Cardium*, *Cardita*, *Arctica*, *Trapezium*, *Corbis?*, *Martesia?*, and *Cuspidaria*.

In the concluding part the Author compares the fauna of the *Reussianum*-zone (Chalk Rock) in England with that of other European areas, particularly N.W. Germany and Saxony. In the latter country the number of species in some groups—particularly Gasteropoda and Lamellibranchia—is much greater than in England; this difference is probably due to the sea having been of less depth than in the English area. It is noticed that the species of Cephalopoda have a much wider geographical distribution than the other groups of the Mollusca.

Finally, by a study of the present distribution of the genera—particularly of those which form the predominating element in the fauna,—taken in conjunction with the other characters of the zone, the Author arrives at the conclusion that in England the *Reussianum*-zone was probably formed between the depths of 100 and 500 fathoms.